OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3045.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1788.

Received by the ships Pigou and Harmony, from London.

MADRAS.

Extract of a letter, dated October 22, 1787.

"BY late accounts from the Mysore country, we understand, that Tippoo Sultan has actually disbanded a number of his troops, and intends still farther to lessen his military establishment till it is reduced to a certain number, far short of that kept up during the life time of the late Hyder Ally Khan.

"The low state of his treasury has compelled him to make this reduction, as it will require the most rigid oconomy, and a long and continued peace to retrive it. The greater part of his army is gone into cantonments, although the Mahrattas continue encamped near his frontier stations, nor will they retire until some demands, which are negociating between these powers, are finally and fully liquidated."

LONDON, July 28.

It is the opinion of the profoundest and best informed politicians in this country, that a rupture between Russia and Sweden is now unavoidable. It is not tardiness nor fear that restrains his Swedish Majesty, but caution and circumspection. He is resolved not to act till he can do so with the fairest prospect of success. Of all the Sovereigns of the North, he is deemed the most cool and penetrating; and there are solid reasons for believing that when he has once set his armies in motion, it will puzzle her Imperial Majesty to contrive how to stop them.

The Grand Monarque is every day becoming more suspected, while the democratical party daily acquire fresh vigour and resolution. In France, therefore, the effusion of blood may soon be looked for; in consequence of which the Court of Versailles will have fresh reason to lament that specious, but false policy, which led it to espouse the cause of the revolted Americans.

July 30. When Cataline was plotting the destruction of the Roman Senate, and the overthrow of the Commonwealth, he was assisted by a Covent Garden banditte. He had his Roman Colonels and Right Honorables; he had his Roman beggars and bankrupts; he had Roman profligates and debauchees, of every description; such as we now read of in certain committees—men who would talk of humanity, while they forced the dagger to the heart; and boast of patriotism, while they sacked a city!

August 1. Count Luci, the Prussian Ambassador, at present residing in London, where he has filled the diplomatic character ever since the departure of Count Malthan, is about to give up his Embassy and return home. The Count is a General in the Prussian service, much in the favor of his Sovereign, and is wanted at home.

By a letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, we learn, that the Captain Pacha did not quit his ship, until she was near blowing up; and that a Russian sailor perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardiness to swim on board, and, mounting the rigging whilst the ship was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy safe; and, in consequence, had the honor to be sent with it to lay it at the feet of the Empress, who no doubt will properly reward him.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 5.

"The Russian army which was destined to attack Oczakow, was, on the 28th of June, but 20 werstes from that place. We may therefore daily expect accounts of importance from those parts.

"Choczim is most likely besieged by this time, and probably its fate determined one way or other."

The letters from the Continent, received yesterday say, that the Courts of Paris, London, and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negociation to restore peace to Europe.

In the time of Swift, Pope, and Addison, the parties of Whig and Tory caused as great a spirit of emulation and contest among the ladies as they do now, and we hope in this country they ever will do, amongst the men. When the Opera-house was first built in the Haymarket by Sir John Vanburgh, assisted by Mr. Congreve, who jointly promised the subscriptions of thirty persons of quality, upon the first stone which was laid of this Theatre, were inscribed the words, "The Little Whig," which was intended as a compliment to a celebrated beauty, the pride and the toast of that party.

During the celebrated controversy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley on the subject of the epistles of Phalaris, some Cambridge wags made a truly classical pun.—They exhibited in a print Phalari's guards thrusting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label issuing from the Doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roasted than *boiled*."

There is advice from Millan, that a lady of that city, of the name of Anfani, (distinguished not less for her beauty than her talents) has been appointed by the Pope a Professor of the University of Bologna. Besides all the modern languages, she is well versed in the several branches of the mathematics, and has writen an admirable treatise on music, in which she says, "the soul consists of harmony!—the soul of the generous and amiable?"

The sums of money lost in speculations on sugars last year, are found to amount to upwards of 20,000l. This, in a great measure, accounts for the late failures in that branch.

August 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of considerable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and assistance in a scheme for the establishment of a Spanish East India company.

The King of Sweden has lately published an edict, prohibiting the use of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to justice and the interests of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected that the other parts will long remain. The annihilation of the Bastile will probably be the next sacrifice to the spirit of benevolence and freedom.

The Russian navy has been represented as very little superior to those of either the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the Empress has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been such as to make it nearly at least a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty sail of the line is the lowest calculation.

The Abbe Gordon, President of the Scots College in Paris, has nearly finished a life of Mary Queen of Scots, which, from the access the writer's situation gives him to original paper, relative to that unfortunate Princess, may be expected to contain many circumstances with which the public are at present unacquainted, and which will tend to the farther vindication of her character, and to the disgrace of her austere and harsh persecutor Elizabeth.

Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambassadors of the two courts have left their respective situations, and are returned home, and advices are hourly expected of some engagement or battle having happened between these two powers.

Both Prussia and Denmark will probably be involved in this contest.

August 7. The admiralty board have renewed the order issued by the late board during Lord Howe's Presidency, that no privateer, for any foreign power whatever, be fitted out in any of the ports of Great Britain.

The last letters from the Leeward islands mention, that about 250 sail of ships were nearly laden at the different island, and appointed to sail the 26th of July, and first of this month.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done so low as 3 per cent. and to America the same.

Nothing will better give an idea of the nature and enormous difference of expences between a residence in India and this country, or indeed in any part of Europe, than the simple article of newspapers. Every newspaper, published in any of the European settlements in the East, sells for three shillings and six pence.

A letter from Seringapatnam, dated in August, and communicated by a person of respectability, informs us as follows:

That Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and sowing divisions amongst their chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy against him, returned to Seringapatnam, and occupied himself wholly in completing his preparations for war. That a short time ago, he gave particular injunctions to all his aumildars, &c. to collect the balances due from the Riotts to the Circar; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be discharged. He had laid in immense quantities of military stores and provisions, in all his sea ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Husour. He has added thirty thousand bullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training; and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a small piece of cannon on his back, which are exercised every day, and the number is to be augmented to 2000. In his stores are a lack of Rechaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is inlisting men in every part of his dominions, but receives those only of high cast, or of approved bravery.

The following is a list of his army.

26,000 stable horses.
53,000 regular infantry.
50,000 irregular do. matchlocks, &c.
30,000 lascars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much discontented, and only wait a favorable opportunity of revolting.

The Turkish garrison at Belgrade was on the 3d of July reinforced by a prodigious number of troops, part of the garrison of Ocsovie and Weddeine, which junction was supposed to be for some singular purpose, as the places they were taken from are now left open to the auxiliary troops which are expected to enter Servia from the north-east; in which case, without immediate assistance, they must fall; and if that should happen, the way into Romania is open. The Turks are, however, in great force in the latter province. At Adrianople the Ottoman emperor lies in person with his army, calculated by the Turkish accounts at 120,000 men, though this is probably much exaggerated. The emperor, upon being informed of the garrison of Belgrade being thus formidably augmented, called in all his outposts, foraging parties, and every auxiliary, to augment his own army. The regiments were all ordered to be in readiness to strike their tents, and prepared for action. The magazines were removed four miles in the rear; all which indicate an expectation of an attack, as it is conceived the Turks have made such a disposition for no other purpose than to fall on the Imperialists, at a convenient opportunity.

It is the general opinion in most parts of Germany, that the war in the North will extend to the other maritime powers of Europe. Denmark seems to expect it, for the Danes are hard at work, equipping a considerable naval force.

The Elector of Hanover has ordered all his troops to be disciplined after the Prussian manner. This circumstance gives ground for suspicion, that they are intended to act in concert.

It is said for truth that the port of Algiers is again shut, to hinder the departure of foreigh vessels till they have finished the equipments making there, the force of which they do not choose to have know till it sails.

The citizens of Lieg, justly incensed against their Bishop for his frequent attempts to render himself absolute, and having sufficient reason to complain of his avaricious extortions and cruelties, have it in contemplation to present their grievances to the Emperor, whenever his Majesty shall be at leisure to attend to them; and petition that the sovereign power may be totally taken out of the hands of the priesthood, who only abuse it, and pervert it to the worst of purposes for their own particular interest.

The troubles in France are now hastening apace to a conclusion. The Marechal de Vaux, who has succeeded the Duke de Tonnerre, in the command of Languedoc, notwithstanding the threats he has held out to the people of Grenoble, and the large succours of forces he has received, still meets with further resistance in every attempt he undertakes to restore the public tranquility.

The Nobility and Parliament of the province have assembled within ten miles of Grenoble, and have passed several resolutions—One of which is, *that they will not pay any more money or taxes to government, till they are satisfied in every point.*

The Parliaments of Bearn and Brittany have done the same.

This news has caused the greatest alarm for the seat of government, and troops are marching from every quarter for the relief of Paris. It is confidently reported, that government has stopped the payment of interest on their funds.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

"The principal affairs of France remain nearly in the same state; at least we have no news from any of therevolted provinces, which announces any fresh tumults, nor any thing from the more peaceable counties which leads to believe that the measures of the ministry have made any further progress.

"The Duke de Guiche is returned from Bearn, but does not seem to have had so much power over the spirit of the gentlemen of that quarter, as the Court had reason to hope.

"The calamity of the late storm has spread to so great an extent, that the price of bread, as well as of almost all other provisions, is already considerably risen, and it is feared will soon increase much farther. Great subscriptions are raised for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers; and the Duke d'Orleans has himself given 12000 livres to the unhappy inhabitants of Chartres."

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 12.

"A courier dispatched from the army on the 1st, is arrived with the agreeable news of a second glorious victory being obtained by the Russian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, attended with advantages infinitely superior to those we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of those advantages we hope to be able to give a complete Detail in a day or two.

"Yesterday in consequence of the signal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the black sea, a solemn Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral of this city, in the presence of the empress and the whole court."

Tuesday morning a meeting of the Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration, "A report of Sir Joseph Banks, on the general question of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c. &c."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when 32 sail were taken up for the service of the ensuing season, five of them are new. The Court sit again this day to appoint their voyages.

Yesterday evening the Jamaica, Lewrd Islands, and two American mails, were sent off from the Post-Office to Falmouth, where they are ordered to be shipped on board the Packets intended to convey them, which are to sail directly.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual.

Also sundry LOTS on Lombard-street, beginning at Eleventh-street, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the highest bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Esquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, surveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premises there is a small log house and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and some apple-trees planted. It is situate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a small creek running through the middle of the tract: Is distant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carlisle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¼ acres; is much the same kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log stable, and one old one on the premises. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and surveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the same kind of land as the above described.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premises there is a log house 50 by 20 feet, not quite finished, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the same kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Jefferson, on the north side of Green or Buffaloe river, in the state of Virginia, surveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of sundry Treasury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a square, said to abound with timber, and to be plentifully supplied with water from streams which pass through it and fall into Buffaloe river——a plan whereof may be seen at the place of sale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following representation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical description of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eastern side of it, at the distance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very considerable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The stream is moderate; the lands on both sides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and useful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river say, that salt springs, coal, lime and free-stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, situate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north side, in the state of Virginia; was surveyed the 30th August, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was surveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treasury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar swamp, containing 63 acres, situate on Squacum creek, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-estate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and south on Front-street continued in the Northern-Liberties 58 feet, and in depth east and west 149 feet; bounded eastward by Front-street, northward, westward and southward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-house lot.

Any person desirous of further information may apply to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

At the same time and place will be sold, some Pennsylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United Sates; and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

WHEREAS the conſtitution of the United States declares and directs, that "the houſe of repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, that the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the requiſite qualifications of electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature, that until the enumeration therein pointed out of the citizens of the United Sates ſhall be made, the number of repreſentatives for this ſtate ſhall be eight." And that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof."

And whereas it is further declared and directed in and by the ſaid conſtitution, that for the purpoſes of chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, "each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs."

And whereas the convention which framed the ſaid conſtitution, reſolved, that as ſoon as the conventions of nine ſtates ſhould have ratified the ſaid conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates which ſhould have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. And that after ſuch publication, the electors ſhall be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the thirteenth day of September, in the preſent year, reciting that the ſaid conſtitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, did reſolve, that the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates ratifying the ſaid conſtitution before the ſaid day, and that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a Preſident.

And whereas a convention duly appointed by the people of this ſtate did, by their act of the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, in the name of the ſaid people, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution: In order therefore to carry the ſaid conſtitution into effect,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the election of repreſentatives, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, to ſerve in the Congreſs of the ſaid United States, ſhall be held by the citizens thereof, qualified to vote for members of Aſſembly, on the laſt Wedneſday in November next, and of electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, on the firſt Wedneſday of January next, of which elections due notice ſhall be given by the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties, agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate, at the places in the city of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, preſcribed by the election laws aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed for the election of members of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; and all and every officer and perſon whoſe duty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate, according to the election laws of this ſtate, the general election to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, are hereby authoriſed, enjoined and required to attend, conduct and regulate the elections herein directed to be held for the purpoſes aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed; and the ſeveral powers and authorities to them given by the laws of this ſtate, relating to the election of members of Aſſembly of this ſtate, are and ſhall be continued and veſted in the ſaid officers and perſons reſpectively, for the purpoſes of holding and conducting the ſaid elections to be held in purſuance of the directions of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the powers and authorities aforeſaid were herein particularly enumerated and expreſſed; and in caſe of the death, abſence or inability of any of the ſaid officers or perſons, before the holding the elections in and by this act directed to be held, others ſhall be choſen or appointed in their ſtead, according to the directions of the ſaid election laws. And all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall or may be guilty of any neglect or abuſe of the ſaid election laws, or of any part thereof, at any election to be held in purſuance of this act, ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed, in the ſame manner as if he or they was or were guilty of the like neglects, abuſes or breaches of the ſaid election laws, in the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon coming to vote for electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, ſhall deliver in writing, on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of ten perſons to be voted for as electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the polls in the ſeveral diſtricts ſhall be cloſed, and the votes of the electors caſt up in manner and form directed by the laws of this ſtate on that ſubject, the names of the ſeveral perſons voted for in the ſeveral wards and diſtricts in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and diſtricts fairly enumerated and ſet down; which numbers ſhall be written in words at length, and not in figures only; and the tickets and other papers relating to the elections ſhall be ſealed up and depoſited, in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this ſtate. And on ſuch names and numbers being ſo ſet down and written, the judges of the ſeveral elections in the city of Philadelphia, and in each and every diſtrict in all and every county of this ſtate, when aſſembled at the place for that purpoſe directed, ſhall reſpectively, within the ſpace of three days after the ſaid election, ſign and ſeal the papers or inſtrument on which the ſame are ſo written, and ſhall make out, ſign, ſeal and execute duplicate returns thereof; one whereof ſhall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the county, to be kept ſafely, and one other copy thereof ſhall be delivered to the Sheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or ſafely tranſmitted by him, within ten days after each reſpective election, to the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate, for the inſpection and examination of the ſaid Supreme Executive Council. And in the city of Philadelphia, and in ſuch counties wherein the ſaid election ſhall be holden at one place, the ſaid elections ſhall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made, in like manner as is herein directed. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments aforeſaid, from the ſaid city, and each and every of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall enumerate and aſcertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and perſon ſo as aforeſaid choſen as repreſentatives or electors reſpectively, and ſhall thereupon declare, by proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Council, duly ſigned by the Preſident, and without delay diſperſed through the ſtate, the names of the eight perſons higheſt in votes of the electors throughout the ſtate, and in conſequence duly elected and choſen as repreſentatives of and for the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and the names of the ten perſons higheſt in votes, and therefore elected as electors, agreeably to the conſtitution aforeſaid. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council ſhall, ſo ſoon as conveniently may be after ſuch examination and declaration, tranſmit the ſame, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to be by him delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, when they ſhall be aſſembled at the time and place by the preſent Congreſs of the United States directed and fixed on.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the electors, ſo as aforeſaid to be choſen, ſhall aſſemble on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and ſhall perform the duties enjoined on them by the ſaid conſtitution, agreeably to the directions thereof; and the ſame allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforeſaid, ſhall be paid them, and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to members of Aſſembly of this commonwealth; the ſame to be paid by the Treaſurer of this ſtate, or the Treaſurer of the counties in which ſuch electors reſpectively reſide, on warrants ſigned by the Preſident of the meeting of ſuch electors, if any they ſhall chooſe, or by the majority of ſuch electors, excluſive of the perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrants may or ſhall be reſpectively drawn.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Saturday, *the fourth day of* October, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and eight.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

ACCIDENT furniſhed me with copies of the following letters; the reading of them afforded me ſome entertainment. If you think they will contribute to the amuſement of your readers, you are at liberty to publiſh them, and you will thereby oblige

A CUSTOMER.

Philadelphia, 20th February, 1788.

DEAR JEAN,

I PROMISED (and you know how well I keep every promiſe to you) that I would ſend an account of every thing that happened to me in town, as often as I had an opportunity of writing to you.

Yeſterday was the firſt of my being here, and afforded nothing, ſave my going to and returning from the State-Houſe. Early this morning I got a note (as they call it) but you will underſtand me better, when I ſay a ſmall letter, from a citizen, deſiring me to dine with him at three o'clock. I determined to go, and ſet my watch with the State-Houſe clock, that I might hit the time exactly. The folks at our houſe went to dinner at one; I would not join them; but, from that to two was in my opinion the longeſt hour I ever felt.

However, what thro' fear that my watch went too ſlow, or that the good man had miſtaken the time, and indeed I believe hunger had ſome hand in it, for to tell the truth it pinched me moſt confoundedly, off I ſat, and got to the houſe long enough before three. The ſervant that opened the door looked a little ſtrange at me, as much (I believe) as to ſay, who are you? But on my aſking for his maſter, he left me a minute, and returning, ſhewed me into a room, and ſhut the door. Here was I alone in a beautiful apartment, the workmanſhip very nice, and the furniture elegant. The room itſelf, however, was cold and damp, and the fire was not well kindled. I felt moreover a little uneaſy. Thinks I, if any ſtranger came to our houſe, and I put him into our back room, and left him half an hour, would he be well pleaſed, or how could I look him in the face, without a good excuſe. Juſt as this thought began to fret me a little, a beautiful picture caught my eye, and gave quite a different turn to my temper. What are all theſe fine things placed here for, thought I, but for my amuſement? I directly found ample excuſe for the abſence of my hoſt, and really bluſhed at my own ſtupidity in not having made this remark ſooner. To work therefore I went, and examined all the pictures over. I thought ſome of the pieces were taken from ſcripture, and it came into my head, whether devotion might not be helped this way. For though we abhor worſhipping of images or pictures, yet by means like theſe even a ſtupid fellow might be made almoſt to ſee his religion. In now pops a ſtrange man. He gave me a free look, a little nod with his head, and turned about to look at a picture. My amuſement ſuffered by his preſence, and I could not help wiſhing, after all, that our entertainer had been preſent, to have opened ſome kind of communication between us. After a little time the company came in faſt. They were generally known to each other, but all ſtrangers to me. At laſt the good man arrived, I was made known to the company, and informed who my fellow-gueſts were. You may think I was pleaſed to find myſelf among men, many of whom I had heard extolled for their abilities and underſtanding. A vain man might have been tempted to view this as a refined compliment paid to him; but in the preſent caſe, it would have been wronging the good ſenſe of my hoſt, to have ſuppoſed him capable of ſo great a miſtake with regard to me. I therefore conſidered his attention to me as proceeding from the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the preſent company as his intimate acquaintances. The chairs were now handed round the fire, a circle was formed, and the company ſeated. I had determined not to ſpeak a word, and to be attentive to all that was ſaid. But, would you think it, I had more diſcourſe addreſſed to me, and more queſtions aſked of me, than any other perſon in company. One took up the ſituation of our county, the diſtance from market, the practicability of roads, and communications by water. Another the nature of our ſoil, the kinds and quality of our timber, whether we had mines of iron or coal, or any ſalt ſprings. A third enquired reſpecting our huſbandry, what grains we raiſed, which anſwered beſt; whether flax, hemp or cotton had been tried, and with what ſucceſs; as to the number of our ſtock, and the extent of our meadows, &c. At firſt I thought theſe ſubjects were addreſſed to me as a clown, who could ſpeak of nothing elſe. But this thought did not ruffle me, even while I was under the impreſſion of it. For as I came with the fulleſt intention of giving offence to no one, I conſidered the firſt ſtep to it was, to take every thing in good part myſelf. But gueſs my ſurprize when I was convinced, beyond a doubt, that information and inſtruction were the real objects of the company; and indeed the whole diſcourſe was conducted with ſo much decency and good humour, that I was ready to conclude that theſe citizens excel us country people as much in their converſation, as they do in their dreſs and furniture. But it is late, and I muſt put off the dinner to the next opportunity.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1788.

DEAR JEAN,

MY laſt letter concluded with the beginning of a dinner, to which our hoſt ſhewed the way. The lady of the houſe received us, at the head of the table, with the moſt obliging deportment. It is true ſhe ſaid but little, as we were (I believe) moſtly ſtrangers to her; but then her looks expreſſed the moſt hearty welcome. She was dreſſed with great care, and, as far as I could be a judge, at a great expence. Pride and affectation are, with us, generally ſuppoſed to be the concomitants of ſuch attire; but I declare I thought her abſolutely free from both. But what gave me both pain and aſtoniſhment was, to ſee a woman, who had borne ſundry children, and who, from her age, might be the mother of many more, laced with ſuch ſtraightneſs, as almoſt reduced her to the form of a piſmire. Surely this cuſtom muſt be attended with pernicious conſequences, both to themſelves and their offſpring. May not the few and ſickly children of cities be charged in part to this account. It has been ſaid, that the man who could produce two blades of corn inſtead of one would deſerve the firſt reward of his country. Would not much be due to the character, by whoſe directions or management two children would be born inſtead of one, or even one healthy and ſound, in place of a diſtorted and ſickly one. A king of Pruſſia might do ſomething in ſuch a caſe. But our governments, victorious over every other kind of tyranny, muſt ſtill, I fear, ſubmit to that of cuſtom. The above is a wide digreſſion. It has, however, given us time to eat our dinners, and the landlady to withdraw, after having drank half a glaſs. I feel ſorry even yet for her abſence; for no ſooner was ſhe gone, than the whole company ſeemed to aſſume an air of greater latitude. They were neither ſo choice in the ſubjects of their diſcourſe, nor in their language. The bottle was puſhed. Too many talked together, and ſcarce any body attended to what was ſaid. I cannot help remarking of how much ſervice the preſence of decent women is, in every company where they are admitted. They certainly check and awe into decency the rudeſt and moſt unpoliſhed of men. And I really believe, that if galleries were erected for the purpoſe, where women of character might be admitted to hear the debates at our State Houſe, it would have a happy effect, not only in ſoftening the aſperity of debate, but in refining the language as well as the general deportment of the members. The company now preſented an aſpect quite the reverſe of what it was before dinner. The gentlemen who then ſhone in diſcourſe, and who both ſurprized and delighted the company with the juſtneſs of their ſentiments and correctneſs of their language, were now generally ſilent. On the other hand, the former mutes made themſelves ample amends, and one of them lorded it over the whole company; for any body can make a noiſe. And here an obſervation forces itſelf upon me. It is, that no man of abilities ſhould *make free with liquor*, or mix himſelf with thoſe that do ſo. It is the ſure way to render his talents, whether they be the gifts of genius or the effects of induſtry, cheap and uſeleſs both to himſelf and the world. Indeed, if it be true that men of enlarged faculties are generally diffident, this is a certain method to ſink them below par, and obliterate at once all their advantages. When we broke up, the lamps were lighted. I have felt no inconvenience from my viſit, and have ſettled one maxim for my future conduct from it. That if ever I am tempted to give a looſe to the reins of intemperance, it ſhall not be with common whiſkey. What ſcratched faces and broken noſes would have diſgraced the company, if we had committed ourſelves to the government of that fiery liquid. When I ſee our neighbours in the country pouring this corroſive ſtuff down their throats, I cannot help comparing them to Oſtriches ſwallowing hob nails or ruſty iron, and indeed, in the end, the effects are nearly alike fatal to both. The tender coats of the ſtomach too, being torn and tortured by the inflammatory contents, the whole ſyſtem is thrown into a ſtate of irritation, reaſon is drowned, and the angry man, feeling injury and pain, wreaks his vengeance on all about him. Widely different indeed was our caſe. The generous liquor, ſmooth and balſamic, exalted the ſocial feelings, and ſeemed to ſhed harmony all around. But then it was too good. Water, after all, will be the drink of the prudent man; among the good qualities of which I do not conſider it as leaſt, that it is deſtitute of all allurement that can tend to exceſs.

JONATHAN FREELAND.

JAMES MILLER,

Having removed from the corner of Gray's alley to the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *Telfair*, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors nearer Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the bank ſide of the way, has juſt received by the Polly, Capt. Williamſon, from Hull,

A freſh aſſortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon-----Conſiſting of

COARSE and fine broadcloths; coatings; blanketings; plain, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins; green, blue, white and drab halfthicks; green, mottled and blue rugs; calimancoes and ſhalloons; with, as uſual, a handſome aſſortment of

CHINTZES and *CALLICOES*, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects an additional aſſortment per the firſt European veſſels. Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

FOR SALE,

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

This Day Imported in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London,

By ROBERT BASS, Apothecary,

In MARKET-STREET;

WHERE practitioners in medicine, apothecaries, druggiſts, ſtore-keepers, and others, will meet with a variety of articles, new, pure, and worthy their attention.

A large ſupply of patent yellow; a few barrels of refined ſalt petre, red and white lead.

Fine table ſallad oil, by the bottle or gallon, of the ſame approved quality as imported laſt ſpring.

A few additional boxes of Reeves's uſeful and admired patent colours.

The beſt annatto for dying linen the nankeen colour; fine Pruſſian blue, and high poliſhed varniſh for finiſhing capital works.

Iſinglaſs of the firſt ſtaple for fining and brightening wine, beer, cyder, and other liquors.

Sea medicine cheſts, properly conſtructed, with full directions to maſters of veſſels that do not carry a ſurgeon.

Family medicine boxes, nearly on a ſimilar plan, very neceſſary for large plantations remote from a phyſician.

Phyſicians' preſcriptions and family receipts correctly and particularly attended to.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius on the 20th day of October next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 24th day of September, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 75 acres, bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) September 20.

We hear from Amherſt, that on Sunday morning, the 7th inſtant, departed this life Mr. Timothy Nichols, in the 88th year of his age. He has left a widow in the 86th year of her age---they lived together about 64 years. He has left a numerous offſpring, even to the fourth generation.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

A correſpondent obſerves with great pleaſure, that the American ladies begin to aſſume a proper degree of independence. Hitherto their faſhions have been dictated by the belles of Paris and London:---but the practice of wearing the Broad Chip-Hat, drawn down on each ſide over the ears, is evidently copied from Jemima Wilkinſon, the celebrated female preacher. Our correſpondent congratulates his countrymen on this event, and on the rapid multiplication of Jemimas.

FREDERICK-TOWN, September 24.

From a perſon who paſſed through this town laſt Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on---we have abſtracted the following account.

Our informer was taken priſoner by the Algerines, in a ſhip belonging to Boſton, bound to Liſbon, and commanded by Capt. Williams. After his arrival at Algiers, he was with the reſt of the ſhip's company expoſed for ſale at public vendue---from whence he was ſent to the country houſe of his maſter, about two miles from town, where he was chained to a wheel-barrow, and kept on one pound of bread per day---with a pint of rice per week, for the ſpace of 18 months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions until the 10th day of December laſt.---He with another Chriſtian ſlave were removed to a gaol in the town of Algiers, where he diſcerned amongſt 400 Chriſtan ſlaves three of his ſhip-mates, and 26 American priſoners. They remained crouded up in this gaol till the 18th of December, when they were diſtributed on board of different gallies, in the ſervice of the Dey. Our informer, with 18 other ſlaves, was put on board a Xebec, which carried eight ſix-pounders and 60 men; on his arrival he was chained with the other ſlaves to the oars, and experienced the moſt cruel treatment for above four weeks---till on the 20th of Januray laſt, the day of his deliverance appeared; being on the coaſt of Malta, they were attacked by an armed veſſel belonging to Genoa, which, after a ſhocking ſcene of bloodſhed, took them ſword in hand: the unfortunate ſlaves being the moſt expoſed, 11 were killed in their chains---our informer with the few remaining were ſet at liberty, and treated with that humanity which diſtinguiſhes the Chriſtian from the Barbarian. They landed firſt in Italy, where they were furniſhed with money, cloaths, and a paſſport. Our informer having formed a reſolution not to expoſe himſelf to the danger of being taken a ſecond time by thoſe enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome, from there through Spain and France, till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found the way to his native country again. He is now on his way to ſee his ancient parents, who it may eaſily be ſuppoſed will drop a parental tear, to hear this mournful tale related by their unfortunate ſon.

At the time when this perſon left Algiers, all the Chriſtian ſlaves were brought from the country into the town, in order to be put on board of the gallies, as the Dey had taken an active part in favor of the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Laſt Saturday the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this State adjourned, *ſine die*.

The harmony with which the late ſeſſions of Aſſembly has terminated is a moſt comfortable circumſtance to every friend of good government. The two fœderal characters which have been elected to repreſent Pennſylvania in the Senate of the United States, and the concordance of all parties with reſpect to the law paſſed by the houſe, regulating the time, place and manner of chuſing our eight members of the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, and the election of the ten electors of the Preſident, are good omens of future happineſs under the new conſtitution.

The electors of the Preſident of the United States, on the part of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, are to meet in the borough of Reading, where it is univerſally hoped and expected that one more tribute of merited approbation will be given to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, by their unanimous ſuffrages. Of the ſeveral reſpectable characters in nomination for Vice-Preſident, circumſtances ſeem moſt to concur in favor of John Adams, Eſquire. While the conciliating talents of Governor Hancock, and the attachments to him that prevail in Maſſachuſetts, render him neceſſary to the peace of New-England, Mr. Adams is perfectly at leiſure to fill a ſeat, for which nature, education, and the experience of ſeveral years and various Courts in Europe, have eminently and peculiarly qualified him.

The late improvements that have been made in the manufacturing *American cheeſe* are proofs, that the *Engliſh cheeſe* does not owe its peculiar good qualities to the ſoil, climate, or paſture of Great-Britain. American cheeſe, when kept equally long with the Engliſh, is equally good. It is to be lamented, that the *capitals* of our farmers will not admit of their keeping their cheeſe long enough to bring them to perfection, before they expoſe them to ſale. To remedy this inconvenience, would it not be a good ſpeculation for our merchants, who have capitals, to purchaſe the cheeſe from the farmers, and keep them two or three years in houſes prepared for that purpoſe? It is in this manner the Engliſh cheeſe are bought and ripened in Great-Britain.

A correſpondent informs us, that a new cheeſe placed in the middle of a hay ſtack, or under a load or two of wheat or rye in the ſtraw in a barn, ripens, in the courſe of ſix months, more than it will in two years in any other ſituation. The cheeſe, when taken out of the hay or ſtraw, is changed from a white to a yellow colour, and is reduced nearly one half in its thickneſs.

A correſpondent rejoices to ſee a law paſſed in the Delaware ſtate for aboliſhing FAIRS. He cannot help expreſſing his ſurpriſe that good men of all denominations, and more eſpecially the active friends of morality and order among all religious ſocieties, ſhould ſo long have neglected to bear a teſtimony againſt the prevalence of theſe inſtitutions, which have had ſuch an influence in ſpreading vices of all kinds thro' our country. Drinking, gaming, ſwearing, &c. &c. are their uſual attendants. It is to be hoped the legiſlature of Pennſylvania will put a ſtop to them at their next meeting.

We hear that Baron Polinitz has brought with him into New-York, a model of the newly invented THRESHING-MILL. By means of this mill, a man and a boy may threſh 70 buſhels of wheat in a day. The price of it is only £12. One mill will ſerve a whole townſhip, by being uſed in ſucceſſion by different farmers.

A gentleman from Boſton informs us, that in the town of Lynn, in Maſſachuſetts, 200,000 womens ſhoes were made laſt year. It is *falſe*, to ſay we became independent of Great-Britain in July 1776. We are now *ſtruggling* for our independence upon that country. Nothing but induſtry, œconomy, temperance and manufactures, will make us a free and independent people.

In the Pigou, from London, came paſſengers, the lady of Mr. John Warder, and two children, of this city; Mrs. Rebecca Jones, an eminent public Friend; Miſs Suſan Dillwyn; Mr. George Ruſſel, of Birmingham, and Mr. William Poyntell, of this city.

And in the ſhip Harmony, Mr. Edminſton and lady, Dr. Lewis and lady, Mrs. Barron, Mr. Gillett, Dr. Peterſon, and Mr. Service.

The Harmony on her paſſage met with a moſt violent gale of wind and tempeſtuous ſea, which ſwept two men overboard, who were drowned, carried away the mizen maſt by the board, the head of the fore-top maſt, cabouſe, coops, &c. off the deck, and ſtove in the larboard quarter gallery, rails, &c.

The Louiſa, Dixon, for Virginia, ſailed from Graveſend on Thurſday, the 7th of Auguſt.

The Nantz, Skinner, from Maryland, paſſed by the Thames the 10th of Auguſt.

The Neptune, Scott, for Boſton, ſailed from Graveſend the ſame day.

Extract from the JOURNALS *of* CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, *September* 16, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon,

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs proper laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

Friday, October 3, in General Aſſembly, agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee of the whole on the memorial of Eleazer Oſwald, read Sept. 30, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

Reſolved, that the charges exhibited by Col. Eleazer Oſwald againſt the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, and the teſtimony given in ſupport of them, are not a ſufficient ground of impeachment.

A motion was then made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Peters, to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſaid report, in order to introduce the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That this Houſe, having in a committee of the whole gone into a full examination of the charges exhibited by Eleazer Oſwald, of arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings in the Juſtices of the Supreme Court againſt the ſaid Eleazer Oſwald, are of opinion, that the charges are unſupported by the teſtimony adduced, and conſequently that there is no juſt cauſe for impeaching the ſaid Juſtices.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr. Findley, ſeconded by Mr. Kennedy, to poſtpone the conſideration of the reſolution moved by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters, in order to ſubſtitute the following, viz.

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the Supreme Court againſt Col. Eleazer Oſwald, in puniſhing him by fine and impriſonment, at their diſcretion, for a conſtructive or implied contempt, not committed in the preſence of the Court, nor againſt any officer, or order thereof, but for writing and publiſhing improperly, or indecently, reſpecting a cauſe depending before the Supreme Court, and reſpecting ſome of the Judges of ſaid Court, was an unconſtitutional exerciſe of judicial power, and ſets an alarming precedent of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the citizens of this commonwealth.

Reſolved, That it be ſpecially recommended to the enſuing General Aſſembly to define the nature and extent of contempts, and direct their puniſhment.

On the queſtion, Will the Houſe agree to the poſtponement for the purpoſe aforeſaid? The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Findley, and were as follow, viz.--- Yeas 22---Nays 35.

So it was carried in the negative, and the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters again recurring---On the queſtion, "Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?"---The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Peters, and were as follow, viz. Yeas 34---Nays 23. So it was carried in the affirmative.

At a Meeting of a very conſiderable Number of reſpectable Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, held at Whitemarſh; and alſo at another Meeting held at Wentz's Tavern, on Saturday, the 4th Inſtant, it was agreed to ſupport the following Ticket at the enſuing Election, viz.

Councillor. Zebulon Potts.

Aſſembly. Jonathan Roberts, Robert Lollar, Jacob Reiffe, Peter Richards.

It is hoped that Individuals will give up their Friends, and no longer diſgrace the County by ſplitting the Ticket, and thereby ſuffering Men to get in that are unqualified or improper to fill the Office.

*** The inhabitants of the lower diſtrict of the county of Montgomery are requeſted to meet on *Friday*, the 10th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of *Andrew Gilkinſon*, in the townſhip of Upper Dublin, on buſineſs relative to the enſuing General Election.

P. S. As the Lower Diſtrict of Montgomery county was not fully apprized of the meeting at Wentz's tavern, they have thought proper to adverтiſe the above Meeting. Oct. 6.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

SOLOMON, ſpeaking of mankind, ſays, "madneſs is in their *hearts*."---Had he lived in the United States, and witneſſed the practice of our citizens in importing their *breakfaſts* from China, their *drinks* from the Weſt India iſlands, and their *ſupper* (when it conſiſts of *cheeſe*) from Great-Britain, he would certainly have added, that "madneſs is in their *ſtomachs*." To remove this American malady, I beg you would give the following receipts a place in your paper. They are intended to form a FEDERAL DIET.

BREAKFAST.

There is a ſubſtance called *milk*, much uſed by our anceſtors as food, but now made uſe of only to fatten hogs. This milk may be uſed in a variety of ways for breakfaſt, either with bread, or rice, or Indian muſh, or apple pye, or with the ripe fruits of the ſeaſon. After this a little American cheeſe may be taken with bread, if neceſſary. Salt meat of all kinds, and ſalt fiſh (which have been made a part of the American breakfaſt, in order to make up for the deficiency of tea and coffee as articles of diet) ſhould never be taſted at breakfaſt. They provoke undue degrees, of appetite, and, by exciting a troubleſome thirſt, often lead perſons to drink more water than is wholeſome, and in ſome inſtances to drink ſpirit and water, or other kinds of ſtrong drink, before dinner.

DINNER.

All the meats and fiſhes of our country, with bread made of wheat, rye or Indian corn. Rye and Indian bread are more nutrious than wheat bread. A family that uſes thoſe two kinds of bread only, will ſave £12 or £15 a year by them. Freſh meat ſhould as often as poſſible be made into ſoups or broths. Barley, or any or all the vegetables of the ſeaſon, boiled in theſe ſoups and broths, render them both more pleaſant and wholeſome. Broths are in a peculiar manner proper for children. The more vegetables that are eaten with meat the better. Pyes, apple-dumplings, and puddings of all kinds, may be eaten after or before the meat and vegetables before mentioned. The drinks with this meal ſhould be beer, cyder, pomona wine, milk and water, or ſimple water.

SUPPER.

The ſame as breakfaſt.

F.

*** The Electors of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the Widow *Leſher*, in Germantown, on FRIDAY, the 10th inſt. in order to nominate five ſuitable perſons to repreſent the county in the General Aſſembly for the enſuing year; as alſo to nominate two ſuitable perſons, the one for Councillor, the other for Commiſſioner for ſaid county. *October* 7, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ*.

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers*, *Bradford*, *Dunlap & Claypoole*, *Bailey*, *Sedden*, *and Dobſon*, book ſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Pattillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis libertas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author*, *price* 1*ſ*.

THE PLAIN

Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths, and negroes.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

A large Aſſortment of the Freſheſt

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

With a variety of genuine

Patent Medicines and *Surgeon's Inſtruments*,

Imported in the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, and For SALE on reaſonable terms, by

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST & DRGGIST,

Four doors below the Friend's Meeting houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Among which are the following, viz.

ESSENCE of bergamot, oil of lavender, genuine red bark, beſt pale bark, cantharides, jallap, opium, rhubarb, ſaffron, ſenna, ſaltpetre------Fraunces female ſtrengthening elixir, Anderſon's and Hooper's pills, Greenhough's tincture and Hemet's eſſence of pearl for the teeth.

He has alſo for ſale---A general aſſortment of Shop Furniture for Doctors uſe, vials, &c. &c.

Carliſle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Truſtees of Dickinſon College is to be held at Carliſle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Truſtees are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance to the inſtitution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

Philadelphia, October 1. 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening---The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt corner of Spruce and Laurel-ſtreets, between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on Spruce-ſtreet 33 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth on Laurel-ſtreet, 50 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by Laurel-ſtreet, northward by a meſſuage and lot of Mary Green, and eaſtward by a houſe and lot of Abraham Shoemaker.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a poſt a corner on the ſaid ſtreet, thence by ground of William Coats, north ſixteen degrees and an half eaſt, 120 feet, or thereabouts, to a corner poſt of Thomas Coats's lot, thence along the ſame, north 66 degrees weſt 166 feet to a ſtake, thence by ground of Richard Dennis, ſouth 17 degrees weſt 100 feet, or thereabouts, to a ſtake, on Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid, thence by the ſame, ſouth 66 degrees and a half eaſt 160 feet to the place of beginning; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of [illegible] payable to Richard Dennis, his heirs or aſſigns, for ever.

No. 3. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet continued from Delaware river, at the diſtance of 170 feet from the north line of Vine-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth on ſaid Eighth-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 85 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Eighth-ſtreet, ſouthward by a 20 feet wide alley, eaſtward by ground formerly of William Lawrence, and northward by ground granted to William Power. Taken in execution as the property of John Young, junior, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Cheſter, laſt night, a certain *Thomas M'Cloud*, an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 30 years of age, brown complexion, ſtraight brown hair; had on an old ſurtout coat, without croſs pockets, his other cloaths but mean, but it is expected will change them. Said M'Cloud had a ſcar on his upper lip, and has a wife living about a mile and a half from Chriſtiana bridge. He was committed for ſtealing horſes, which were found in his cuſtody. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in the gaol of Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† EDWARD MINSHALL, Conſtable.

October 2, 1788.

The Ironmongery buſineſs laetly carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindſtone alley, in Market-ſtreet, is continued at the ſame place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Ironmongery, *Sadlery*, *Cutlery*, *Braſs & Copper Wares*,

in their extenſive branches.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are deſired to make payment, in order to cloſe thoſe accounts reſpectively.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ship ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Esq; Commander, from Canton, in China---consisting of

Hyson, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the stores of Messrs. I. Hazlehurst, & Co. *in this city,*

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every succeeding week, until the whole is sold.

The Teas are fresh, and the qualities the same as those purchased this season by the Factors of the British East-India Company.

The purchasers at these sales must pay the cash before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorsed to the satisfaction of the owners, and paying the discount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1788.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Chester are requested to meet, on Saturday, the 11th of October, at the Court-house, in West-Chester, in order to form a ticket for the ensuing election.

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN *of the city and county of Philadelphia,*

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the city and county aforesaid, on *Tuesday*, the 14th day of October next, at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, where the freemen of the district of Southwark and of the townships of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their elections. The freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-house in Germantown; and the freemen of the other townships in said county are to hold their elections at the house of Jacob Benner, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower-Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year, to be chosen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the general elections, and the returns to be made as usual. The elections to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon---At which places the electors of the city and county are to chuse---

One Counsellor for the city and one for the county,
Two persons for Sheriffs,
Two for Coroners,
One Commissioner for the county,
Five Representatives for the city, and
Five Representatives for the county, in General Assembly,
Two Commissioners for the streets, and
Two Wardens for the city---

And the Constables of the city and county are requested to hold their elections in their respective wards and townships, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said general election, at the State-house aforesaid.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1788.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at six o'clock in the evening---the following Annuities and Lots of Ground,

No. 1. A well finished two story brick messuage, a two story brick kitchen, and lot or piece of Ground, situate on the south side of Cherry-alley, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said alley 20 feet, and in length or depth 82 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the east and south by ground of Isaac Roberts, on the west by ground of John Gold, and on the north by Cherry-alley aforesaid; subject to a ground-rent of £ 2 10 per annum.

No. 2. Also a moiety of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Vine-street, (at the corner of Eighth-street, from the river Schuylkill) containing in front on Eighth-street aforesaid 122 feet, and in length or depth on Vine-street 196 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the east by ground of Henry Pratt and Moses Levy, Esq; on the west by Eighth-street, on the south by lots of Hugh Dehaven, and on the north by Vine-street, marked in the general plan No. 1237 and 1238.

No. 3. Also a rent charge of £ 6, issuing out of a lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixth-street from the river Delaware, between Pine and Lombard-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, (at the distance of 74 feet from the south side of Pine-street) containing in breadth on Sixth-street 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the east by Sixth-street, on the south and west by other ground of Solomon Marache, and on the north by a [illegible] feet wide court: whereon is erected a two story frame mess[illegible] in the tenure of Peter Green.

No. 4. One other yearly rent charge of £ 9, issuing out of a lot of ground on the south side of Pine-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets from the river Delaware; containing in breadth east and west 24 feet, and in length or depth north and south 100 feet; bounded eastward (at the distance of 90 feet from the west side of Sixth-street) by a certain lot marked in the plan granted to Alexander Bricklayer, southward by ground of Anthony Lautier, and northward by Pine-street.

No. 5. Also one other lot of ground, situate on the south side of Pine-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets from the river Delaware (at the corner of Sixth-street); containing in front on Pine-street about 90 feet, and in length or depth north and south about 127 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Solomon Marache, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The last described lot of ground will be divided into 16 feet lots, agreeable to a plan which will be seen at the Sheriff's-Office, and at the Coffee-House, at the time of sale.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at Comley's Tavern, at Smithfield, near the premises, on Thursday, the ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Plantation, situate in the manor of Moreland township, and (now) county of Montgomery; containing about 215 acres; adjoining to lands of Isaac Cadwallader, Robert Whitton and others, on which there are erected a large two story stone house, a frame messuage, a barn and other out houses; a large quantity of good meadow of the best grass: the whole is well watered, and under good fence; is about fourteen miles from this city, and is accounted one of the best plantations in said county. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's Tavern, at the Trap, on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to Reading---A certain Plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Limerick, and (now) county of Montgomery, containing about 200 acres, adjoining lands of David Kennedy, Esq; Adam Brottsman, and others; on which there is a two story stone messuage, two wooden tenements, a frame barn, a good orchard, and about 20 acres of best meadow; the land is good, and lays about 26 miles from the city: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Pennybacker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Wikel, in Rockhill township; a Tract of Land, situate in Rockhill township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Nicholas Fisher, Henry Fretts, Thomas Maybury, sen. and others; containing about 250 acres, chiefly woodland, well timbered. Taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Maybury, jun. and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newton, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at the house of Hugh Morton, in Falls township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Tract of highly improved Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Burrows, land late of Michael Hutchinson and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Wood, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Newton, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a large elegant Stone Dwelling-house, Stables and two Lots of Ground, situate in Newton aforesaid, with a highly improved garden, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Anthony Siddons, deceased, and to be sold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Falls township, bounded by lands of Joseph Merrick, Robert Lucas and others, containing 54 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Purcell, and to be sold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 20, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Thursday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Shaw's mills, in the borough of Chester, one house, lot and wharff, situate in the said borough, fronting on Chester creek, and bounded by lands of William Siddons, &c. Also three twelfth parts of a messuage and 175 acres of land, in Concord township; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Call, &c. As also one equal undivided third part of sundry messuages, and grist or merchant mill or mills, together with about 60 acres of land thereunto belonging; with a variety of very valuable personal property. Taken in execution as the estates real and personal of John Shaw, deceased.

At the same time and place will also be exposed to public sale, one twelfth part of the plantation aforesaid; also one equal undivided other third part of the aforesaid messuages, grist or merchant mills, and 60 acres of land; as also a variety of very valuable personal property. Taken in execution as the estates real and personal of Samuel Shaw.

The aforesaid mills are situate on the tide-water on Chester creek, and known by the name of Shaw's mills. They are very large and commodious, and capable of doing as much work in the time as any mill in the state. No expence of land carriage whatsoever attends her, as a vessel with 1000 bushels of wheat can come close along side of her, and the grain be hoisted into the mill by buckets, and flour lowered down into the vessels with the utmost dispatch.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 20th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that very valuable messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing 200 acres and three quarters of an acre, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Samuel Nutt, William Branson, and others. Taken in execution as the estate late of James Hockley and wife, at the suit of the Contribuors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Pinegrove township, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Daniel Zerby and others, containing 151 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, late the estate of George Bowerman: Taken in execution, and to be sold by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on the premises, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of November next, a messuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in Heidelberg township, in the said county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Esquire, Isaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The soil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the best quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a new built two story dwelling-house and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent stone wash-house, with commodious apartments over it sufficient to accommodate a small family, a smith's shop and other buildings, a trout pond supplied by a never failing spring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the estate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be sold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen,*

Your much obliged and very humble servant,

August 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the respectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks; and should you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by *Your friend and humble servant,*

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

Montgomery County, September 14, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

of the county of *Montgomery.*

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmest thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me your Sheriff at the last election, and permit me again to solicit your suffrages at the approaching one for the succeeding year. My constant study shall be to merit your approbation, and your favors will ever be acknowledged by, Gentlemen, *Your obliged humble Servant,*

FRANCIS SWAINE.

To the ELECTORS of Chester county.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honor conferred on me by electing me one of your Representatives in General Assembly for several years past, but as my serving you in that station the ensuing year would be very inconvenient to me, I must request you to choose some other person in my room at the ensuing election.

September 29, 1788. § TOWNSEND WHELEN.

September 26, 1788.

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Chester county, will be sold upon the premises, at vendue, on the 16th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry, containing about 47 acres, whereon is erected a good log House and Barn, part of said Land is good Meadow, also a good bearing orchard on the premises, and sufficiency of woodland, the arable land fertile; late the estate of WILLIAM CLELAND, deceased, and to be sold, by the subscriber, administratrix of the said deceased.

† ELIZABETH CLELAND, Administratrix.

PURSUANT to adjournment will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the Furnace and Forge commonly known and called Tanton, with all the lands, &c. and all the personal estate; situate in the township of Eyesham, and county of Burlington: Seized as the property of George Hastings, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

‡ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, September 24, 1788.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October instant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the estate of William Wilson, about 2 miles from Chester, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Chester creek, where shallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Chester mills. There are on said tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now supported with as good fence as any estate in Chester county; a large brick house, barn, out-house, and a good stone spring-house near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, and the whole will be sold subject to a small mortgage that may lie over some time, if agreeable to the purchaser. Also all the personal estate of the said Wilson, consisting of stock, farming utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at one o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by the subscribers, assignees of said Wilson,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee house*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.